with a cord around his neck, and if the

enactment were found unsatisfactory that he be instantly strangled.

GOV. DIX TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Should Find a Market All Over the World.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.-Gov. Dix made a

speech of greeting to the members of the

State Association of County and Town

Agricultural Societies, numbering sev-

important city in the world. Our climate

Look Pretty Good.

ALBANY, Jan. 19 .- Gov. Eberhardt of

Minnesota was a visitor to the Assembly

"Sir, I salute you," returned the Speaker, and requested the sergeant-at-arms to escort the Governor to the Speaker's deak, while the members of the Assembly rose to their feet.

Illinois: If we can believe the newspapers it is as good a Legislature as money can

SENATOR CRONIN WINS.

He Gets the Chairmanship of the Senate

Committee on Banks.

ALBANY, Jan. 19 .- When the Senate

standing committee designations were

Gov. Conway, Senator Barth S. Cronin of

Brooklyn was named as chairman of the

Committee on Commerce and Naviga-

tion. Senator Cronin promptly refused

to serve and resigned as chairman of

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

Regular Meeting of the General Com-

mittee Fixed for January 26.

ALBANY, Jan. 19. Thomas M. Osborne

as chairman and Francis A. Willard

as secretary of the Democratic League

to-day issued a call for a meeting at

the Hotel Ten Eyck at 2 P. M. Thursday,

January 26, of the general committee of

Agricultural Societies Elect Officers.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.-The State Associa-

ion of County Agricultural Societies at its convention elected the following

officers: President, John A. Kloepfer,

Hamburg, Erie county; first vice-president, Dr. Anderson Crowforth, Lockport; second vice-president, Edward Thompson, Northport; secretary, G. W. Harrison, Albany; treasurer, A. E. Brown.

son, Albany: treasurer, A. E. Brown, Batavia, E. L. Campbell of Little Valley was selected as a new member of the ex-

ecutive committee to represent the Eighth Judicial district.

announced on Monday .. 'cht by Lieut.-

ASK CONGRESS TO NULLIFY ALL TREATY RELATIONS.

Hebrew Council Declares That the Czar's Government Ignores American Civic Honor Is More Than Money.

The 400 delegates to the council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which brought its proceedings to a close yesterday, unanimously passed a demand upon the President, Congress and the State Department of the United States that all treaty relations with Russia be abrogated until such time as the Russian Government should respect passports issued by our Government, irrespective of the race or creed of the

This action followed a lengthy arraignment by Louis Marshall, one of the prominent delegates, of Russia's disrespectful attitude toward Jewish holders of American passports and of the constant embarrassment alleged to be imposed upon all Jewish travellers of American citizenship who attempt to enter the territories of the Czar. After the reading of the paper the committee on legislation, consisting of Martin A. Marks of Cleveland, Adolph S. Ochs of New York, Harry Cutler of Providence and Leon G. Pape of Memphis, formulated resolutions which

That it is the sense of this council, speak ing not as a representative of Jews but as a body of citizens having at heart the preservation of the honor of the nation. joining in general emulation with all other standards and to stimulate an abiding consciousness of its ideal mission among the peoples of the earth, that the President of the United States, the Department of State and Congress be respectfully and earnestly urged to take immediate measures in conformity with the express terms of the treaties existing between the United States and Russia, and in accordance with the law of nations to terminate such treaties, to the end that if treaty relations are to exist between the two nations it shall be upon such conditions and guarantees as shall be consonant with the dignity of the

Mr. Marshall, in opening his address upon "Russia and the American Passport." dwelt upon the fact that in every country but Russia the honor of American citizenship was duly recognized. It mattered not whether the one who presented a passport, signed by the great seal of the United States, was able to trace his ancestry to the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam or whether he himself had once been a Russian subject, the speaker said. the shield of American citizenship was as valid for one as the other.

The Russian Government's discrimination against our citizens has been persistently and constantly avowed and acted upon. Men of every class have suffered the same ignominy and contumely. No man within the hearing of my voice who professes to be a Jew, however eloquent in true Americanism his life has been, can ven-ture within the walls which Russia has erected against the outside world, even though vouched for by a passport from our Government, without having those credentials figuratively torn into shreds and cast defiantly into his face.

As a Jew he might look down upon his persecutors with pity and contempt and suffer in silence, as his ancestors did for citizenship. It is not the Jew who is in-sulted: it is the American people. And the finding of a proper remedy against this degradation is not a Jewish but an American question. The discussion of of calling to the attention of the American people the facts, which cannot have been sufficiently impressed upon their minds,

the spirit of its treaties governing citizen-ship with Russia, the speaker cited ex-cerpts from President Taft's speeches which gave promise of an attempt to alleviate the discrimination so distasteful to American Jews. He went on:

During the last two years there has been an abundance of well directed effort induce Russia by the ordinary diplomatic channels to recognize the obligations of its contract. Congress has passed resolutions indication of the amplification of the same passed resolutions indicative of the same desire and of a like recognition of the broad scope of the question at issue. Apparently we are to-day as far from a solution of this problem, which goes hower q every American citizen.

which goes hold to every American citizen, as we were thirty years ago.

The painfully slow methods of diplomacy have failed. We, a nation of 100,000,000 Americans, stand at the door of Russia hat in hand pleading with it that it shall recognize and perform its contract A nation is but an individual written rge. Imagine the patience of a creditor he for thirty years waits upon his debtor and pleads with him at his home for the payment of his debt. The average man would be tempted under such circumstances long before the lapse of thirty years to take such proceedings as would reverse the process and lead his debter not only to ask for leniency but to make

ample amends. It may also be said that Russia is about to engage in large undertakings which will enlist American capital, the development of mines, the construction of storehouses for grain, the building of railroads, and that we are imperilling such enterprises by denouncing our existing treaties with Russia. But what of that? Is it not bet ter that we may know in advance what the attitude of Russia is to be toward American citizens before they invest their capital the development of the resources of opportunities in the United States for the ofitable employment of adequate capital for the promotion of our own industries and Central and South America still offer promising fields for the investor.

There are others who will prate of the historic friendship of Russia for America, and the tale will be retold of what Russia did for us during the Revolutionary war and during the civil war. That fable has been thoroughly analyzed and the real facts have been demonstrated. But assuming that in the past we may have profited from Russia's attitude, who is so credulous as to believe that the land of the Czars, the country of absolutism, has been so enamored of freedom, of constitutional government, of democracy or of republicanism as to have acted either from love of us or of our institutions? Whenever Russia has acted it has been simply and solely from political expediency.

At the Fort Orange Club.

The Governor addressed the State society in the afternoon, dwelling especially on the importance of the fair in relation to farming and telling what the Minnesota State Fair had done for the advancement of agriculture. Following his address Gov. Eberhardt teld the farmers that statistics showed a loss from 1890 to 1900 of over \$1,000,000,000 in value of farm lands, and of this loss New York had a full share. This loss he attributed to the farmers taking out of the land without putting anything back into, it to keep up the fertility.

Says His Weapon Was a Stage Dagger.

George Bronson Howard, who said simply and solely from political expediency.

But let us assume that Russia has from that he was a journalist, pleaded guilty But let us assume that Russia has from any motive whatsoever extended to us offices of friendship. Have we not failly required all of its kindnesses? Was it not through the intervention of President Roosevelt that Russia was extricated from one of the bloodiest and most disastrous wars known to history? The account between the two countries has been fully that the was a journalist, pleaded mainly in General Sessions yesterday to carrying concealed weapons and was fined spreaded weapons and w

JEWS PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIA | balanced so far as political favors are con-

there still remains a long account against Russia of broken promises. violated obligations, of a compact con-temned and disregarded, of dishonor in-flicted upon our country and its citizens. and unless the virtue of manhood has deserted this republic its citizens will no longer patiently witness the mockery of diplomatic procedure, but will insist on a complete abrogation of every treaty now existing between the United States and

Before the adjournment of the council an appeal was made for contributions to the building fund of the Union Hebrew College in Cincinnati. Jacob H. Schiff headed the list with \$25,000, and in a short time \$102,000 was subscribed.

MRS. SCHENK'S DEFENCE BEGUN Polson Expert the First Witness-Found

No Amenic Symptoms. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 19. - The State rested at noon to-day in the trial of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, accused of poisoning her husband, John O. Schenk, and this afternoon the defence put on its first witness, Dr. John J. Osborne, a poison

expert. When court adjourned Dr. Osborne was undergoing cross-examination at the hands of Prosecutor Handlan.

On the demand of counsel for Mrs. Schenk, Dr. Osborne, who testified today, had been permitted to make an examination of John Schenk on November 15, which was after he had practically

Dr. Osborne testified that when he examined Schenk he did not find any symptoms of arsenic or of lead poisoning. Characteristic symptoms of arsenic poi soning he described as emaciation, bronze

soning he described as emaciation, bronze color of the skin, wrist drop or paralysis, and vomiting with continual hunger. None of these symptoms, he said, did John Schehk evince when the physician made the examination.

On cross-examination Dr. Osborne would not say that Schenk did not suffer from both arsenic and lead poisoning, and he would not say that the symptoms described by expert medical witnesses for the State were not indicative of both arsenic and lead posioning. The witness told of twenty-seven cases of lead and arsenic poisoning. The witness told of twenty-seven cases of lead and arsenic poisoning. The witness told of twenty-seven cases of lead and arsenic poisoning, both in acute and chronic stages, that he had attended, and admitted that in a great many of the cases not all of the characteristic symptoms developed.

when Judges work from 11 in the in the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this the list Judge William S. Andrews of this the list Judge William S. Andrews of this not reason why these and other products should not be exported to every land where the list Judge William S. Andrews of this the list Judge William S.

not all of the characteristic symptoms developed.

The defence made good its promise to summon every physician in the city of Wheeling to-day. By them it was proposed to show that Mrs. Schenk had not purchased solution of arsenic either in person or by messenger at any time during the year of 1910. The court would not permit the physicians to testify.

J. J. P. O'Brien, chief counsel for the defence, estimates that it will take three days to submit his side of the case.

VICTIM OF MORDKIN'S SWORD Man Hurt In Curlous Theatre Acc

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 19 .- Robert Shiverick, whose forehead was pierced by a sword blade that flew from the hilt in the hand of Michael Mordkin while the latter was dancing with the Imperial Russian ballet on the stage of the Grand Opera House last night, was said to-day to be doing well in St. Joseph's Hospital His condition is serious, but complete recovery is expected.

Mordkin and others were flashing their centuries. But he is now more than a Jew: swords in the Arabian Nights dance. he is also an American citizen, and the Mordkin was making a swift swirl through hand that smites him inflicts a stain on his the air. Without warning the blade flew swords in the Arabian Nights dance. off and the whole orchestra drew back involuntarily as the sharp piece of steel came toward them. The next instant the blade was seen to be lodged in the it has no proper part in the proceedings forehead of Shiverick, who occupied a seat in the second row.

The man who sat next to Shiverick

people the facts, which cannot have been sufficiently impressed upon their minds, else they would have long since clamored for redress.

What has been apparently overlooked, or at least has not been fully appreciated, is the prime consideration that ever since the prime consideration that ever since the with an and devented the weapon from the would of the the time provided that they looked pretty good and that they looked pretty good and that is delayed until it often amounts to a denial of justice, the honest suitor is discouraged. The police took the broken's word as of justice, the honest suitor is discouraged. The police took the broken's word as of justice, the honest suitor is discouraged. The police to the would not put it in the same style as "they prove is the prime prime that t

WIDOW BARRIOS'S PLIGHT.

Insists on Being Recorded in Court as Spanish for Happy Unhappy

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.-On the books of the First Recorder's Court there appeared to-day the name of "Felix Infelix," opposite to which was written: "Simple drunk; discharged."

Few of those who saw the subject when she faced the bar recognized in the woman Mrs. Reina Barrios, widow of Gen. Barrios, assassinated President of Guate-

She has been the recipient of \$50 a month pension from that Government ever since her arrival in New Orleans, soon after the assassination of Barrios A larger pension, it is said, would be paid her if she remained a subject of her

Mrs. Barrios was found drunk in University place last night. Mrs. Barrios's name, as she insists on calling herself, "Felix Infelix," translated from the Span-

"reix interix, translated from the Span-ish means "Happy Unhappy."

"Mrs. Barrios met the murdered Presi-dent at a boarding house in New York near Union Square, where she was a maid, but her good looks won Sedor Barrios.

GOV. EBERHARDT ITS GUEST.

He Delivers an Address Before the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Jan. 19. Gov. Eberhardt of Minnesota was the most interesting speaker at the last day of the meeting of the State Agricultural Society. He was Russia than to lodge complaints after the the especial guest of the State society capital has been invested and promises have from the time of his arrival in Albany, been broken? And after all there are still and under escort of President R. A. Pearson, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, he went to visit Gov. Dix and afterward was entertained at luncheon at the Fort Orange Club.

The Governor addressed the State so-

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEET. ING OPENS IN UTICA.

Senator Root Advocates Simplification of Procedure to Obviste the Law's Delays -- Wickersham on Certain Essentials of Republican Government.

This evening at the Century Club the Onondaga County Bar Association gave a banquet in honor of Attorney-General Wickersham. It was a brilliant affair. STRACUSE, Jan 19 .- Nearly three hurdred lawyers from all parts of the State are in this city attending the thirty-fourth Says the Products of New York Farms annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, which convened to-day at the Court House. Senator Elihu Root, president of the association, presided.

The convention opened at 10 o'clock this morning and a good share of the early day was taken up with the reports of committees. The subject which figures most prominently in the meeting is a reform in the system of civil proceedings to make it more simple and direct and to decrease the delays of the law.

Open criticism of the Supreme Court Justices of the State was made by Adelbert Moot of Buffalo at the afternoon session. He produced tables of figures showing the days upon which the Justices held court, and said that the only judicial district from which there had been no complaint was this, the Fifth district. Mr. Moot was formerly president of the

association. "The trouble with the New York Justices," said Mr. Moot, "is that they work approaching this problem of cooperation too short hours, too few days and are and attempting to solve it with intelligence. altogether too incompetent when they

He regarded it as a failure of duty when Judges work from 11 in ithe morning until d in ithe afternoon. In

have addressed themselves to the work of devising amendments of the law which should make our procedure more swift and certain in reaching the ends of justice.

The original Field Code of Procedure of promoting agricultural education and its interests in general. He would teach 1848 contained 391 sections and was comprised in 189 of the small, loosely printed prised in 169 of the small, loosely printed pages of the session laws of that time. The last edition of our present code at which I have looked contains 3,384 sections, a large

minute details. It is doubtless true that some provisions of substantive law have found their way into this enormous mass of statutory matter and that some special branches of procedure are covered by the present code which were not included in the original code. Nevertheless the comparison between the two statutes reveals The Governor appeared on the floor plainly the fact that for many years we have escorted by the sergeant-at-arms, who been pursuing the policy of attempting to announced: regulate by specific and minute statutory "Mr. Spe enactment all the details of the process

ditions, suitors may get their rights.

proportion of them dealing with the mos

Such a policy never ends. The attempt to cover, by express specific enactment, every conceivable contingency inevitably leads to continual discovery of new contingencies and unanticipated results requiring continual amendment and supple-ment. Whatever we do to our code so long as the present theory of legislation is fol-lowed the code will continue to grow and the vast mass of specific and technical provisions will continue to increase. I sub-mit to the judgment of the profession that the method is wrong, the theory is wrong, and that the true remedy is to sweep from our statute books the whole mass of detailed provisions and substitute a simple practice act containing only the necessary fundamental rules of procedure, leaving all the rest to the rules of court. When that jumped up from his seat, grasped the has been done the Legislature should leave

is delayed until it often amounts to a denial of justice, the honest suitor is discouraged, the dishonest man who seeks to evade his just obligations is encouraged to litigate for the purpose of postponing them.

Part of what Attorney General Wickersham said follows:

Every candid observer must admit that a higher standard of morality prevails to-day in both public and private life than ever before in our history, and a more rigid application of this standard by the people

application of this standard by the people to the conduct of all concerned with our government—national. State and municipal.
Abuse of the power of political organizations in the past has resulted in a popular
distrust of them and of those in authority

in them, particularly of those wielding their centralized power to such an extent as to earn the characterization of "bosses." This distrust has produced a demand for more direct participation by all the people not only in party management but in lation, and a more immediate control over the administrative acts of executive officers, and even of the conduct of Judges.

Admirable as is the awakened public toward a closer popular scrutiny of the details of government, it is accompanied with certain tendencies which awaken some concern in the minds of those who highly applaud the sentiment and most sincerely rejoice in the awakened igilance of the people

had appointed senator Fronin chairman of Banks and Senator Ferris chairman of Commerce and Navigation. Gov. Dix has named Edward T. Stokes, a Democrat, as County Judge and Surro-gate of Essex county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rowland C. Kellogg. One noticeable tendency is a distrust of the legislative branch of the Government. of power and authority in the executive and a decided complacency in the face of new and unprecedented assumptions of power by the executive. This tendency is not at the present moment so strong as it has been during the last few years

pendent position of the judiciary; an unvillingness to longer concede the need of an absolutely untrammelled body of Judges freed from popular control, expected to decide controversies submitted to their judgment without regard to popular opinion or prejudice

January 26, of the general committee of the league, which is composed of one member from each of the 150 Assembly districts of the State.

Secretary Willard said to-night that the meeting of the general committee at this time had nothing whatever to do with the present Senatorial situation, but was the regular annual meeting, the date of which was fixed at the time of the organization of the Democratic League a year ago.

Gov. Dix has promised to attend the meeting of the general committee, of which he is a member from Washington county, and in the evening at 8:30 the league will give an informal reception to Gov. Dix and the Democratic members of the Legislature. And still another is a disposition to distrust the delegation of any power of selec-tion of officers of the Government and the substitution of popular selection not only of officers themselves but of the candidates from among whom such officials must be It is apparent that the framers of the

Federal Constitution devised a scheme of representative republican government framed in the light of the experience of the ages, with the powers of government carefully distributed between three equal and coordinate branches, limited and defined in no niggardly spirit, and yet with a restraining hand; each one designed to be a check upon the other, and each one confined to its separate sphere, contributing to that harmonious result about which the hopes and aspirations of the framers so fondly and so confidently clung. They were familiar with the lessons of the past they knew how impracticable it was to expect all the people to wisely and tem-perately legislate still less administer perately legislate still less administer— the commonwealth, and they carefully devised a practicable scheme of repre-sentative government with direct responsi-bility for the honest and intelligent discharge bility for the honest and intelligent discharge of their duties by the representatives of the people. This method of securing the enactment of wise and considerate legislation they preferred to that of the reference to the whole body of the people of laws proposed by unofficial persons. They were familiar with the disastrous results

which in the past had attended the latter method. They recalled, no doubt, the experience of the Locrians which led to their requiring any citizen who proposed a new law to appear in the assembly of the people NEW TRUSTEES OF EQUITABLE

OTING TRUST AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY J. P. MORGAN.

Trustees Are Morgan J. O'Brien, George W. Perkins and Lewis C. Ledyard Agreement May Be Cancelled Whenever Mutualization Plan Is Finished.

ALBANY, Jan. 19 .- The State Insurance Department to-day gave out a copy of the Equitable Life voting trust agreement executed between J. P. Morgan as the controlling owner of the stock and Morgan J. O'Brien, George W. Perkins and Lewis Cass Ledyard, the trustees, together with the correspondence on the subject passing between Mr. Morgan and the department.

eral hundred, who crowded into the Executive Chamber to-day to pay their The agreement is dated December 31, annual visit to the Capitol. Incidentally 1910, and runs for five years. It is identical the Governor in telling the agriculturists with that executed by Thomas F. Ryan of his interest in methods for improving in June, 1905, save that-it apparently the breed of cattle said that he was taking a personal interest in cattle raising at his place in Washington county. Several men had been sent from Washington county, the Governor said, to the Island of Guernsey to bring Guernsey cattle here, that the breed may be improved and the locality become known as the place to buy such cattle. Among other things the Governor also said; being intended to operate only until a feasible plan for mutualization or ts equivalent is worked out-the clauses in the Ryan agreement giving the trustees power to renew the trust every five years and themselves to put into effect a mutualization of the company have been omitted. Instead the agreement may be cancelled One great need of tollers of the soil at at any time by Mr. Morgan: this seeming this time is cooperation. It affords me the greatest gratification to know that in your to permit the immediate carrying into meetings in Albany and elsewhere you are effect of a permanent plan along the lines of his announcement when he acquired The products of the farms of the State of

The correspondence is as follows: New York, January 17, 1911. Hon. William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent

and our soll are the best in the world for producing apples and other fruits and there of Insurance DEARSIR: I herewith send you the votng trust agreement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which I have executed. You will note that it places us all in such position that when some determination can be reached in the interests of the policy-holders and which is satisfactory to your department it can be carried into effect without unnecessary delay.

I trust that you and the trustees will

continue to pursue the subject until a plan is worked out that will be satisfactory o all concerned and to that end I would bespeak a continuance of your kindly interest and cooperation. Very truly yours. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW YORK. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Wall and Broad streets, New York.

MY DEAR SIR: This acknowledges yours of the 17th inst. The voting trust agreement contained therein evidences the underwhich was in substance as follows: He Tells the Assemblymen That They

That pending the ascertainment of a legal means whereby the Equitable Life Assurance Society could without protracted litigation or a substantial reduction of its Chamber at this morning's session, and free surplus be made a mutual company in fact as well as by representations, the former voting trust, which expired by imitation last June, would be renewed, but with trustees of your choosing, and so modified that it could be cancelled whenremained to witness the joint session of the Legislature ballot on the Senatorship. ever mutualization or some equivalent plan had been arranged. "Mr. Speaker, the Governor of Min-

I therefore accept the formal execution of such agreement as a preliminary and for a time—no satisfactory solution of this perplexing problem having yet been found— seemingly necessary step toward fixing the control of this insurance corporation where it belongs, namely, in its policyholders.

rose to their feet.

Gov. Eberhardt addressed the Assembly, and his brief speech contained some passages of considerable interest in connection with the Senatorship. In speaking of the fact that his idea of most of the problems which confronted the Legislatures of the East was gained from the newspapers, he said of the Legislature of Illinois: Understanding therefore that it is your purpose as soon as possible to formulate accept a plan whereby the dangers which wnership of this vast public trusteeship vill be permanently avoided, I will continue to cooperate with you to that end. A copy of the original agreement has Later in his address Gov. Eberhardt returned to you herewith. Yours very truly, WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS,
Superintendent.

said:
"Your efforts and your work in this session may mean much to the people of this State. I most earnestly hope that your work may redound to the interest and welfare of every citizen of this great commonwealth." FIGHT AGAINST CALLAN LAW. Amendments Backed by the Chauffeurs

Federation Sent to the Legislature. UTICA, Jan. 19.-The first steps in the warfare upon the provisions of the Callan incurred much criticism, especially from the chauffeurs of the State, were taken this afternoon when a bill was sent to the Legislature from this city amending the law. The bill has the backing of the Chauffeurs Federation of America, whose offices are in Utica.

By the provisions of the bill section 281 of the law is amended to provide that the term "chauffeur" shall mean any person operating or driving a motor vehicle on any highway, county road, State road, public street, alley, park, parkway or public place in any county, city, borough or village of the State of New York

Section 282 is amended to read that no person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle who is under 18 years of age This is believed to be one of the stronges

This is believed to be one of the strongest points of the bill, the present law permitting persons under 18 to drive a car when accompanied by a duly licensed chauffeur or the owner of the car.

Section 289 is amended to provide for the appointment by the Secretary of State of a person with not less than ten years experience as a driver of automobiles to be the superintendent of a bureau for licensing chauffeurs, whose duty it shall be to prescribe methods and forms for examining applicants for chauffeurs or drivers' licenses, to appoint convenient times and places throughout the State for such examinations, to appoint such assistants as may be necessary to conduct such examinations, such assistants to be selected from persons of not less to serve and resigned as chairman of that committee, as he desired the Com-mittee on Banks, of which T. Harvey Ferris of Utica was named as chairman. To-day Lieut.-Gov. Conway announced that Senator Ferris had resigned as chair-man of the Banks Committee and that he had appointed Senator Cronin chairman of Banks and Senator Ferris chairman of

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A limited number of Tailored and Semi-tailored Suits of finest imported broadcloth, velvet and corduroy; plain, braided and fur-trimmed effects. Late models by such celebrated Parisian designers as Drecoll, Paquin, Bernard, Beer, Francis and Martial-Armand, and our own adaptations of exclusive foreign designs. Regularly \$85 to \$310. NOW \$40 to \$150

Clean-up of Luxurious Furs This Season's Late Designs. All Selected Skins

Broadtail Russian Pony Coats-Plain and trimmed effects. Values, \$125 to \$300. NOW \$65 to \$150 Baltic and Hudson Seal Coats-

NOW \$95 to \$400 Values, \$200 to \$850. Caracul Coats—Plain and trimmed effects.
Values, \$175 to \$900.

NOW \$100 to \$500

Persian Lamb Coats— NOW \$325 to \$450 Plain. Values, \$475 to \$775. Beautifully Matched Sets of fashionable Furs, in both

conservative and novelty effects. MANY AT About Half Former Prices

than five years practical experience in driving automobiles and to be directly responsible to such superintendent for all such examinations.

It is also provided in the same section to strike out the fee of \$5 and insert a charge of \$1 for a badge. By section 287 it is proposed to make the owner or lesses of a car responsible for the speed of the car when aboard it.

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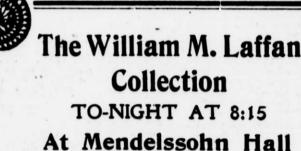
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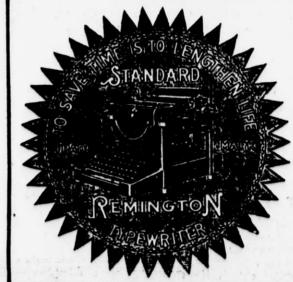
The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square So.





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